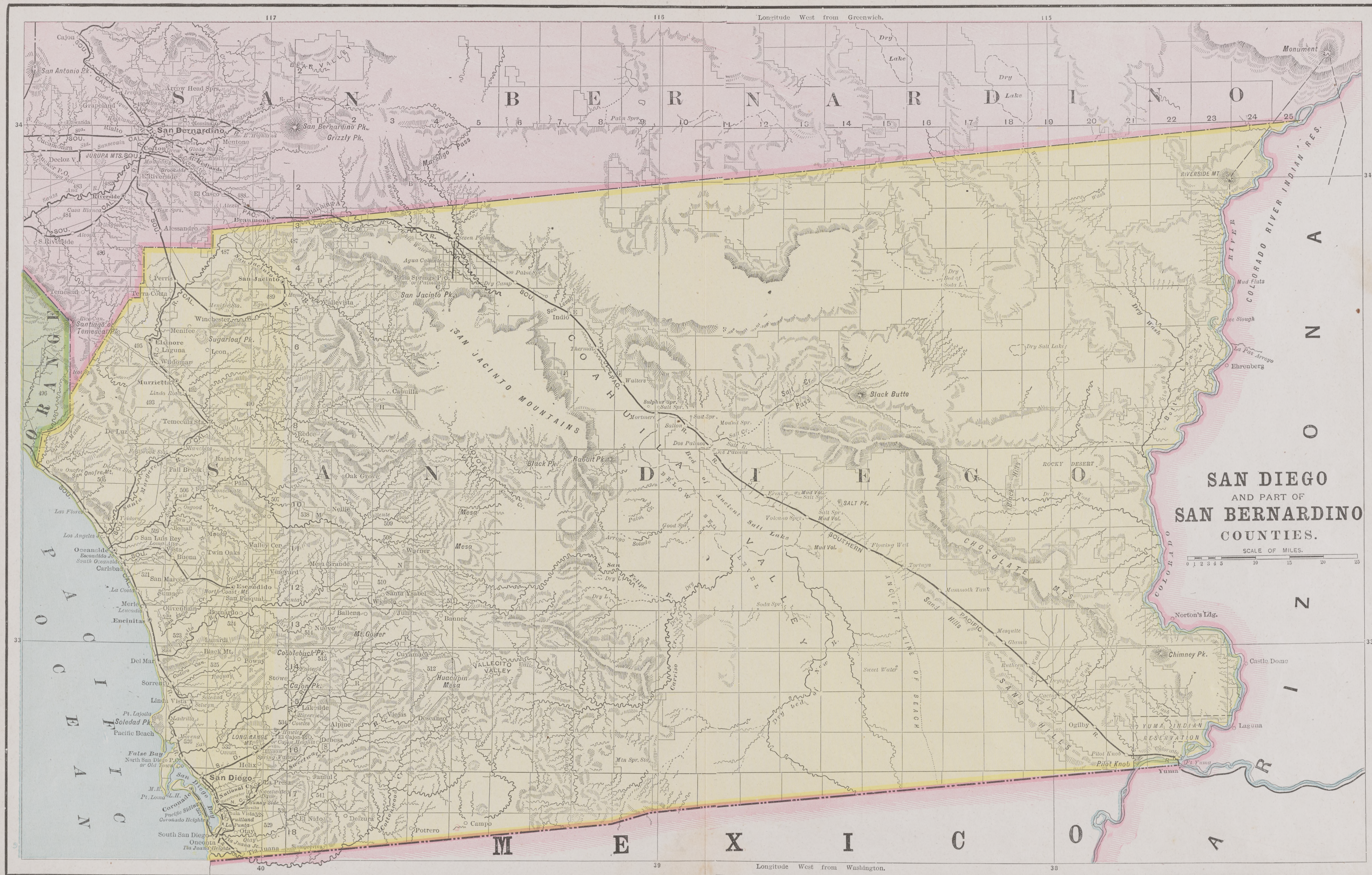




Pacific Coast 1892

THE PACIFIC COAST.

and silver. The wheat crop for 21 years, from 1869 to 1889, inclusive, amounted to 188,040,920 bushels; value \$142,653,627. The gold and silver product for the same period was \$17,715,787. The value of wheat grown in Oregon for the year 1890 was 49,050,220. In 1890, Oregon produced 12,865,000 bushels of wheat, 6,658,000 bushels of oats, and 739,000 bushels of corn. The magnitude of these products is such that after supplying the extra demand required for increase of population, there remains a large supply for exportation. In 1890, Oregon exported 2,895,676 bushels of wheat, value, \$2,199,137; and 426,796 barrels of wheat flour, value \$1,556,496. Total value of wheat products exported \$3,755,633.

Live Stock. The following statement gives the estimated number and value of farm animals, in Oregon, in 1890:

Horses.....	186,841	Value.....	\$8,480,719
Mules.....	3,315	".....	197,958
Milch Cows.....	88,730	".....	2,423,216
Oxen and other cattle.....	762,768	".....	13,079,341
Hogs.....	270,164	".....	1,153,059
Sheep.....	2,929,830	".....	5,622,344

Sheep husbandry is one of the most important industries in the State. The climate and peculiar character of its natural grasses are peculiarly adapted for the growth and development and the excellence of the wool. Oregon is third on the list of all the States and Territories in the number of her sheep and wool product. The clip of wool, in 1890, was 20,508,810 pounds, while Texas had 28,518,840 pounds, and California 26,223,280 pounds. It was predicted by an eminent naturalist who accompanied Wilkes' expedition, in 1842, before there was domestic sheep in Oregon, that "Oregon would become famous as a sheep-breeding country, as the natural grasses of the country were eminently suitable for their pasturage, and the even coolness of the climate that enables the fur-bearing animals to carry valuable furs through the entire year, would have a like effect upon sheep wool." The breeders, as far back as 1860, began importing pure French and Spanish merinos; this contributed to give the high character to the wool which is so deservedly recognized. At the Centennial exhibition three medals were awarded to Oregon wool, and to-day the wool product is the second item in value as an annual income to her people. The quantity of wool exported from Portland for the year ending July 31, 1891, was 10,401,201 pounds, value \$1,706,948.

Fruit and Vegetable growing: This is a most important industry throughout the entire State. Apples grow to greater perfection here than in California. The principal fruits grown are apples, pears, plums, prunes, and cherries, with all kinds of small fruits. 134,821 boxes of green fruit, value \$94,233, and 31,053 packages of dried fruit, value \$176,706, were exported from Portland, in 1889. In the same year 243,313 sacks of potatoes, value \$133,517, and 149,065 sacks of onions, value \$107,407 were exported. Dried vegetables were also exported in small quantities.

MINING.—Recent official reports show that the mineral wealth of Oregon is very great, but is imperfectly developed, and the best authorities say that a properly conducted mineralogical and economic survey will be the means of producing more wealth than all Oregon owns at present. It is a splendid field for prospectors and capitalists; thirty-seven different minerals and metals have been described as found in different parts of the State, and precious stones, including agates, chalcedony, cornelians and jaspers of uncommon beauty, are found in abundance on the banks of the Columbia river. The pecuniary value of the mineral deposits, so far as already developed, may be ranked as follows: 1. Coal; 2. Iron; 3. Gold; 4. Copper; 5. Nickel; 6. Quicksilver; 7. Fire and other Clay; 8. Chrome; 9. Silver; 10. Manganese; 11. Zinc; 12. Lead; 13. Platinum.

Gold placer deposits worked since 1851, in Jackson and Josephine counties, have yielded \$30,000,000. The present annual production of gold in Baker County is about \$1,500,000, and the product of gold from Grant County for a number of years averaged \$2,250,000 a year. The estimated production of gold and silver in the State for the year 1889 is \$26,231,787.

FISHERIES.—The deep sea and river fisheries are an immense source of wealth to this state. The Pacific Ocean and the Columbia river, which bound two sides of the State, produce a great abundance of different kinds of food fishes, but up to the present time the most successful fishing is that of salmon. The fish, for the most part, are taken while on their route to the spawning beds. During the spawning season the salmon ascend in large numbers and crowd into the eddies along the rocky shores, when they are taken by the dip net and trap-fishing; but the most remarkable arrangement for catching these fish are large wheels 30 to 40 feet in diameter, having buckets made of coarse wire netting, from 6 to 10 feet in length. These wheels are erected upon elevated machinery, by which they can be raised or lowered to suit the height of the current. When the wheel is lowered to the proper depth, it revolves by the

force of the current. The bucket is propelled forward under water, catching the fish and raising them until the bottom of the bucket, in its revolution, empties itself into a reservoir near the center of the wheel. The quantity of fish taken is sometimes immense; 40 tons have been taken in a day, but the average is from 1 to 10 tons a day. Salmon in this district grow to a large size, frequently being from 40 to 60 pounds and sometimes 80 pounds in weight. Some of the wheel fishermen have canneries in connection with their fisheries. There are five wheels at the Cascade rapids, and sixteen wheels at Turnwater. Some of the fish are shipped fresh in ice over the railroad, to the east or by steamer to Portland and San Francisco; the remainder are canned, smoked or dried. The following is the result of one year's work:

Salmon caught by gill-nets.....	872,000
Salmon caught by hand-nets.....	429,000
Salmon caught by traps.....	204,500
Salmon caught by seines.....	471,000
Salmon caught by fish-wheels.....	309,000
Total.....	2,285,500

Of these 2,460,000 pounds of fresh salmon were disposed of, and 463,000 cans were prepared for market. Total value, \$2,918,000.

LUMBER INDUSTRIES.—The State of Oregon abounds with forests of trees suitable for trade and commerce. In several parts of the State the pine trees grow to the height of 150 to 175 feet. The Douglas spruce, from its great abundance and rapid growth, ensures a long-continued supply for spars, bridges and framing for buildings. Oregon has a great variety of forest trees, whose timbers are specially adapted for the manufacture of furniture, including maples, ash, alder, myrtle, laurel, dogwood, wild cherry, etc. The importance of the lumbering industry in Oregon may be judged from its exports, in 1890, which were as follow:

Lumber.—Boards, deals and planks.....	\$57,577
All other timber.....	1,591
Manufactures.—Furniture.....	1,480
All others.....	9,245

Total.....\$69,902

MANUFACTURES.—Portland is the seaport and center of transportation in Oregon. The following table, exclusive of incorporated banks and railroad corporations, showing the number of mercantile houses with a capital of over \$1,000 doing business in Portland, is an evidence of its commercial prosperity:

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.	Capital.	Mercantile Establishments.	Capital.
424	\$ 1,000 to \$ 20,000	15	\$ 200,000 to \$ 300,000
51	20,000 to 40,000	14	300,000 to 500,000
42	40,000 to 75,000	4	500,000 to 750,000
27	75,000 to 125,000	3	750,000 to 1,000,000
17	125,000 to 200,000	22	1,000,000 and upwards.

The aggregate capital of the above firms is \$56,536,000. In addition there are a large number of firms with good credit whose precise wealth is unobtainable.

The total banking capital of Oregon and British banks amounts to \$8,527,300. The bank clearings in the month of September, 1889, was \$6,581,811,—a larger amount than that of any other city of the same population in the United States.

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES.—Railroads.—At present there are three through lines connecting Oregon with the East and South,—the Northern Pacific from Portland to St. Paul; the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., and the Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific to Omaha, and the Oregon and California and the Southern Pacific, and on around to New Orleans. The Oregon Pacific, now under construction, will, when completed, be the fourth line of railroads. The total mileage of the railroads whose lines are partly in the State is 412,991 miles; capital stock, value \$149,553,254. The mileage of railroads in operation within the State is 121,284 miles, with a capital stock of \$37,809,781.

WATER TRAFFIC.—The following statement giving the tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared from the two most important customs districts in the State of Oregon, in 1890, shows the importance of this branch of commerce to the State:

DISTRICT.	TONNAGE ENT'RD.	TONNAGE CL'RD.	COUNTRIES.
Oregon.	5,907	35,597	Europe.
"	7,214	413	Asia and Oceanica.
"	5,083	5,985	British Columbia.
"	4,481	316	South America.
"	1,300	3,463	All other Countries.
Willamette.	11,635	63,749	Europe.
"	14,733	1,617	Asia and Oceanica.
"	14,010	22,733	British Columbia.
"	6,090	-----	Mexico.
"	6,385	-----	South America.
"	1,300	186	All other Countries.
Total Tonnage...	77,147	184,109	

THE PACIFIC COAST.

quartz mining and river-bed mining. California is still the great gold-producing country of the world. The estimated production in the year 1889 amounted to \$18,000,000.

There are other important mineral substances found in this State, which, arranged in alphabetical order, are: Asbestos, antimony, borax, building stones, copper, graphite, gypsum, iron, lime, lead, lithographic stones, marble, mica, mineral paints, manganese, ochre, platinum, phosphates, silver, quicksilver, soda, salt, slate, sulphur, tin, etc. The following is a list of the principal products, for 1889: Antimony, 100 tons, chrome iron, 1,600 tons, value, \$16,000; coal, 111,718 tons; lime, 350,000 barrels; petroleum, 350,000 barrels; quicksilver, 25,650 flasks; average price per flask, \$45; silver, value, \$1,034,343. Quicksilver was discovered in California before Marshall's discovery of gold. In 1845, quicksilver was reduced in gun barrels at the famous Alameda mine, which is still the principal quicksilver mine in the State.

FISHERIES.—The following is a list of the principal California fishing stations. Contra Costa County.—The fisheries of this county comprise a large proportion of the salmon fishing of the Sacramento; most of the sturgeon sent to the San Francisco markets also come from this region. Del Norte County.—There is a salmon fishery on Smith river, at which 500 barrels of salmon are salted. Humboldt County.—The chief fisheries are on Humboldt Bay, and Eel river. Three kinds of fish are principally taken: flounders, salmon and sharks. Los Angeles County.—The chief fishing grounds are San Pedro anchorage and the Creek. At Newport the principal fishing is for the oil shark, which is taken by hook and line; average weight about 50 pounds. Marin County.—In this county there are seven active fishing towns: San Rafael, San Pedro, Angel Island, Bolinas, Point Reyes, Marshall and Hamlet. The proximity of Marin to San Francisco affords a steady market for its fisheries. Monterey County.—Monterey is, next to San Francisco, the most important salt water fishing station in California. Trout and salmon are taken in Carmelo river. At Carmelo and Monterey there are whaling companies; finback, humpback and gray whales frequent this part of the coast, but the sea is so rough at times that the men dare not venture out. San Diego County.—A great variety of fishes are caught in San Diego Bay, but large fishes are becoming rare on account of the constant use of fine meshed seines by Chinamen, who comprise about seventy-five per cent. of the fishermen in the county. They make an industry of abalone fishing; they polish the shells and dry the meat for exportation. San Francisco County.—There are about 85 fishing boats in San Francisco, and nearly 2,000 men are engaged occasionally or permanently in the business. The fishermen, consisting almost entirely of Italians, Slavonians, Greeks, Portugese and Spaniards, all live near the Vallejo street wharf. The fish taken in the bay are chiefly herring, brain, rock-fish, salmon, sturgeon and smelt. The Chinese fishermen in this county devote their attention to catching shrimp. San Luis Obispo County.—The principal fishing stations are at Port Harford, San Luis Bay, Pecho Rancho, Moro Bay, San Simeon and Cayucos. There are two companies of whalers in the county—one at San Simeon, the other at Whalers' Point. San Mateo County.—The fisheries of this county are not of much importance. Santa Barbara County.—The most important fishing towns are Goleta and Carpataria. Nearly all the crawfish sold in San Francisco are caught in this county. About 90 tons are taken annually. Santa Cruz county.—There are three fishing towns on this coast—Santa Cruz, Soquel and Aptos, from which great quantities of fish are shipped to San Francisco. Sharks are very abundant at Soquel. Solano county is on the north of the Sacramento river, and, together with Contra Costa, supplies the salmon and sturgeon sent from the Sacramento to the San Francisco markets. Sonoma County.—This coast has no bay especially suitable for fishing. The total annual catch of the county is only estimated at about 10,000 pounds. The salmon pack of the Sacramento river, in 1889, was 57,300 cases, and of the Eel river, 11,000 cases. The codfish industry has diminished during the past ten years, owing to the Easterners keeping down the price. The codfish catch, in 1889, was 812,000. Mackerel fishing has recently commenced as a new industry in Southern California.

LUMBER INDUSTRY.—Lumbering is one of the oldest and most important industries in California. It can be traced back to 1838. The lumber mill of the greatest historic interest is Sutter's mill, where Marshall made the discovery of gold. The mill was forsaken for the more profitable industry of gold washing. The most valuable timber now standing in California is that known as the redwood belt, which is generally accessible and easily worked. The trees are immense; single trees, capable of producing 75,000 feet of lumber, are not uncommon, and a yield of from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 feet of lumber per acre is not unusual. The chief redwood districts at present in operation are in Hum-

boldt and Mendocino counties. The redwood cut for Humboldt county, in 1889, was 140,000,000 feet, and the redwood cut for Mendocino county, in 1889, was 96,700,000 feet. The principal pine lumber mills of California are situated in the Truckee Basin. The pine cut in the Truckee Basin, for 1889, was 36,000,000 feet. The total lumber cut for the State, in 1889, is estimated at 450,000,000 feet. There are 181 saw-mills operating in the State. It is computed that California contains 11,000,000 acres of timber region, which will produce 55,000,000,000 feet of lumber. San Francisco is the central market of the coast for lumber. From California, Oregon and Washington, the receipts at the port, in 1889, were 301-, 894,864 feet of pine, and 161,258,329 feet of redwood. The prices, in 1889, were pine, \$14 to \$20 per thousand feet, and redwood, \$15 to \$17 per thousand feet.

MANUFACTURES.—The development of California as a manufacturing country is most marvelous. One of the great obstacles to its success was supposed to be the high price of labor, but the shrewd, clever, enterprising men have overcome this difficulty to a great extent by inventing labor-saving machinery and appliances by which such an advance has been made within the past few years that it is predicted by political economists that the manufacturing interests of California will eventually be of greater value than both agriculture and mining. It is impossible to enumerate all the trades and manufactures. The following statement shows the manufactures in San Francisco, in 1890, whose product was at least \$1,000,000:

INDUSTRIES.	Labor employed.	Value of products.
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.....	3,000	\$4,500,000
Wooden box Manufacturers.....	420	1,010,000
Breweries.....	730	3,987,500
Carriage and Wagon Manufacturers.....	525	1,500,000
Cigar Manufacturers.....	3,500	4,155,000
Clothing Manufacturers.....	2,750	6,250,000
Coffee, Spice and Yeast Factories.....	164	2,100,000
Cracker Manufacturers.....	265	1,000,000
Flour and Feed Mills.....	400	3,750,000
Foundries and Machine Shops.....	4,000	5,500,000
Fruit-Preserving Factories.....	900	3,000,000
Furniture Manufacturers.....	940	1,900,000
Gas Works.....	620	12,000,000
Harness Manufacturers.....	500	1,250,000
Malt Houses.....	65	7,850,000
Provision-Packing Manufacturers.....	240	1,300,000
Rolling Mills.....	825	1,325,000
Shipyards.....	250	1,750,000
Soap Factories.....	240	2,800,000
Sash and Door Factories.....	1,400	4,500,000
Sugar Refineries.....	800	20,000,000
Tanneries.....	775	2,500,000
Tinware and Can Factories.....	2,000	4,500,000
Wool-Scouring Mills.....	150	3,250,000

The total amount paid in wages, in all the manufactories in San Francisco, in 1890, was \$35,000,000, and the total value of products amounted to \$165-, 000,000.

COMMERCIAL FACILITIES.—Railroads: The first railroad in California was the Sacramento Valley railroad, incorporated in 1852, and commenced in 1853. According to the latest reports to the State authorities, there are now 23 railroad companies with 4,589.93 miles of railroad, which cost in construction and equipment the sum of \$339,491,212.47.

Water Traffic: In addition to an immense number of sailing vessels, steam lumber schooners, barges, etc., there is a splendid steam service for passengers and freight. The following statement is taken from recent returns:

17 steamers of 1,000 tons and over.
13 steamers of 500 to 1,000 tons.
62 steamers of 100 to 500 tons.
28 steamers of 50 to 100 tons.
22 steamers of 25 to 50 tons.
26 steamers of less than 50 tons.

The larger steamers comprise the ocean steamships, plying from San Francisco to China, Panama, Australia, Pacific Coast, etc. The coasting trade is immense. The trade at Humboldt Bay employs two lines of steamers and 60 sailing vessels, and on the southern coast over 100 sailing vessels and 10,000 seamen find employment. The total tonnage of American and foreign vessels entered and cleared at California ports, for the year ending June 30, 1890, was as follows: Entered, 1,142,163, and cleared, 1,147,670.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The total values of merchandise imported into the customs district of the State of California, in 1890, including free and dutiable goods, was \$49,360,392, and the total values of articles of domestic merchandise exported during the same year, amounted to \$36,317,955.

OREGON. AGRICULTURE.—Cereals: Wheat-growing in Oregon is one of the most important products. Its value far exceeds the products of gold

1283
1283 cou-1890s